

Part 1: The World We Live In 1.0

1. In one sentence only, describe the world we live in terms of countries and cultures, including the country that is the most important. Explain any special vocabulary that you use.

The world we live in is an interconnected agglomeration (a blog connected in many ways) of nearly two hundred countries, organized into ten major cultural blocks, mostly controlled by five cardinal (especially important) cultures, in which the United States has primacy (the most power). **(5 pts: 1 pt for two interconnected agglomeration; 1 pt for ten blocks, 1pt for cardinal cultures; 1 pt for American primacy; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)**

2. Label the ten European countries indicated. You may substitute up to *two* that you don't know, by marking them on the map instead.

1. Norway
2. Sweden
3. Portugal
4. Spain
5. France
6. Germany
7. Ukraine
8. Switzerland
9. Italy
10. Finland



(5 pts: 1/2 point per country, including spelling)

3. Write out a single sentence that captures the identity of the European Union today as a cultural block. Be sure to explain any special vocabulary that you have used.

The European Union is a cardinal cultural block made up of most of Europe's countries that are dedicated to supranationalism (the idea that there something "over and above" the importance of nations) built around a Franco-German partnership. **(4 pts: 1 pt for cardinal culture; 1 pt for supranationalism—with explanation, 1pt for Franco-Germany partnership; 1 pt for spelling and grammar.)**

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

Part 2: European History 1.0

5. What country dominated Europe until Napoleon? How did that change from Napoleon until today?

European history is dominated by two countries. The first is France, which became a nation earlier and whose monarchy became absolute. This is what led to the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon, because absolute monarchy is absolutely corrupt. After Napoleon, Germany rose to primacy in Europe. It unified as a nation, and due to its long resentment of France between ultra- and even supernationalist, as in the world wars. Germany continues to be the most important country in Europe as part of the European Union.

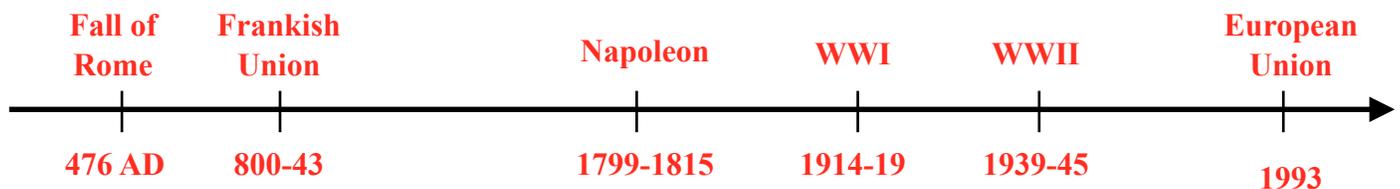
(4 pts: 1 pt for France; 1 pt for Germany; 1 pt for the story; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

5. In what ways was Europe ever unified in its history before today? How did these period of union affect the culture of its different nations?

France and Germany almost became one nation because when they were just getting started they were united by the Frankish tribal leader Charlemagne. The Frankish Union failed, however, because Charlemagne's three grandsons inherited his empire and fought each other, causing Germany and France to be split. A thousand years later, the French leader Napoleon conquered Germany, but was eventually defeated, causing Germans to hate France and making the split truly permanent. The union of cultures by violence is part of the reason for their mutual alienation and later wars between them due to ultranationalism.

(5 pts: 1 pt for Charlemagne; 1 pt for grandsons; 1pt for Napoleon; 1pt for ultranationalism ; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

6. Draw a timeline of European History 1.0 with dates, and a brief description of each event labeled.



(6 pts: 1/2 pt for each fact; 1/2 pt for each date)

Total Points This Page: 15 pts

7. What happened in 476 AD? What had happened to lead up to this event? In what sense is it an event of European history?

In **476 AD** the last Roman Emperor, Romulus Augustus, was deposed (kicked off the throne) by a barbarian leader named Odovacar. This can be thought of as the “Fall of Rome” because it was the final moment after the invasion of the Huns and others, and the sack of Rome by barbarians, when the fall of a vast empire was finalized. There would no longer be anyone who could even pretend that the Roman Empire survived, and no one even called a “Roman emperor.” This is an important event in *European* history because it represents the collapse of the previous civilization and its replacement by the people who would create Europe proper. This is the event that begins the slow, tortuous process of the building of the Europe of Nations.

(4 pts: 1 pt deposition of last emperor; 1 pt invasions and sacks; 1pt for rise of Europe; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Part 3: Nationalism

8. What is a *nation*, according to Theodor Herzl (the Jewish nationalist)? What part of the definition helps explain why there are degrees of nationalism, and what are those degrees?

According to Theodor Herzl, a nation is “a historical group of recognizable cohesion held together by a common enemy.” This means a large group of people that have been together a long time, that “sticks” together because the people speak the same language and have many other things in common, such as their common history, and finally the fact they have fought to be together against others, which make them feel different from other nations. The presence of enemies helps explain why nationalism can easily become *ultra*-nationalism, which includes negativity towards other nations, and even supernationalism, which involves aggression.

(5 pts: 1 pt deposition of historical group; 1 pt recognizable cohesion; 1 pt for common enemy; 1 pt for degrees of nationalism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

9. What is a government, and how does it contribute to the rise of a nation? What kind of government did all European nations have as they formed, and how did it evolve over time?

A government is an institution that creates and enforces rules, i.e. laws, for society. Most commonly in history, it takes the form of monarchy, in which a powerful elite rules the people with a king as its leader. A government contributes to the rise of a nation by creating and enforces rules that everyone has to follow. This creates a major part of the “recognizable cohesion” of a culture. European monarchies did this for their nations, starting with charismatic leaders creating hereditary dynasties, which evolved to become bureaucratic and absolute in their power. **(NOTE: this question was intended for high school only, but accidentally was included in the jr high test, so it should be scored generously for 5 points with an emphasis on the four phases)**

Total Points This Page: 14 pts

10. Why are Wilhelm II and Adolf Hitler important people in European history?

Wilhelm II was the charismatic leader of Germany in WWI, and Adolf Hitler was the charismatic leader of Germany in WWII. Each of them took the ultranationalism of Germans (a feeling of nationalism and anger towards other nations) and increased it to the level of supernationalism, which made the Germans willing to attack their neighbors in wars.

(3 pts: 1 pt for WWI and WWII respectively; 1 pt for ultra- to super- nationalism; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

11. How did the world wars affect Europe as a cardinal culture? How long did this state of affairs last, and how did Europe return to cardinality?

The world wars took the dominant culture of the world and almost destroyed it completely. Europe was no longer a cardinal culture after World War II. It was split between Russia/Soviet Union and America, and could not have survived on its own. The dependency on America and control by Russia over eastern Europe lasted until 1989, when the Berlin Wall fell, 1990, then Germany was re-united, and 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed. Europe then returned to cardinality by forming the European Union in 1993, representing the new *supranational* social contract of Europe as a whole.

(4 pts: 1 pt for loss of cardinality; 1 pt for control by America & Russia; 1 pt for EU of 1993 to return to cardinality; 1 pt for spelling and grammar)

Total Points This Page: 7 pts

Total Points on Test: 50 points